

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 50-55 (10-6). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 54-55 (12-7). LONDON: Partly becoming cloudy. Temp. 52-55 (11-7). Tomorrow cloudy, some rain. Yesterday's temp. 50-55 (12-10). FRANCE: Moderate. 50-55 (12-10). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 55-61 (12-4). Yesterday's temp. 52-61 (11-3). ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 1

Austria	.....	8 S.	Lebanon	.....	10 P.
Belgium	.....	12 S.F.	Luxembourg	.....	12 L.F.
Denmark	.....	22 O.K.	Morocco	.....	130 Dr.
Elze (inc. tax)	.....	11 P.	Netherlands	.....	1 P.
Finland	.....	120 F.M.	Norway	.....	225 M.K.
France	.....	140 Fr.	Portugal	.....	8 Esc.
Germany	.....	1 D.M.	Spain	.....	18 Ptas.
Greece	.....	10 P.	Sweden	.....	135 S.Kr.
Great Britain	.....	10 Dr.	Switzerland	.....	120 S.Fr.
India	.....	Rs. 3.00	Turkey	.....	1.25
Italy	.....	150 Lire	U.S. Military	.....	80.20
Israel	.....	1.50	Yugoslavia	.....	6 D.

6. 27,919 PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1972 Established 1887

Protestants Set Truce in Belfast

Rioting Continues On Sporadic Basis

BELFAST, Oct. 18 (AP).—Militant Protestants called a truce with the British Army in Belfast tonight after two nights of bloody fighting, but diehard mobs continued to battle with troops in sporadic rioting around the city.

The army announced, after a secret two-hour parley with commanders of the hard-line Ulster Defense Association, that both sides agreed to "do all in their power to take the heat out of the situation."

The truce was announced only 8 hours after the UDA, charging the army with the "deliberate murder" of at least two Protestants in rioting, virtually declared war on troops in a fiery "go-to-it" challenge.

Today's talks were seen here as a make-or-break bid by both sides to pull the British province back from the brink of explosion of sectarian violence that would have left the army sandwiched between Protestant extremists and guerrillas of the Catholic-based Irish Republican Army.

Complaints of Brutality

The army said senior army officers assured the UDA chiefs that complaints of brutality and revocation by troops would be investigated by police.

This apparently pacified the UDA, which has bitterly complained of army brutality for months and claimed this was responsible for the surge of Protestant hostility.

But as Protestant politicians and British officials spent the day trying to cool the situation, a bitter war of attrition was waged in the Newton Road area of Belfast, a staunch Protestant bastion.

Protestant mobs stoned and drizzled troops in the Shankill district, the UDA heartland, and flanked cars to build barricades, which, at nightfall, rioters called off the grim ghetto area. Troops later tore down some of the makeshift barriers.

Copter Draws Fire

IRA guerrillas fired twice on an army helicopter near the border with the Irish Republic, but the raft was not hit. Ground troops, aided in by the helicopter pilot, fired at a sniper who fled.

The IRA's nationalist Provisional wing heightened tension by warning in London today that it would "execute collaborators" who aided security forces.

A Provisional spokesman said: "This follows the latest spate of attacks by the army on the homes of Republicans in Londonderry."

In two nights of rioting, at least four persons, including a woman, were killed and an estimated 80 persons injured.

The mobs stalked the streets for the army seized an arms (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



SUMMITTEERING—France's Prime Minister Pierre Messmer (far left) and Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann (far right) had a busy day yesterday welcoming arriving heads of government for today's European summit meeting in Paris. Here they are seen receiving British Prime Minister Edward Heath, attended by the British ambassador to Paris, Sir Christopher Soames, who will be one of Britain's two representatives on the Common Market commission.

Pompidou Seeks Outline for Europe's Future

Common Market Premiers in Paris for Summit

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 18 (NYT).—Leaders of the enlarged European Economic Community gathered here tonight as President Georges Pompidou went on nationwide television to hail the summit meeting opening tomorrow as one which could help define "the outline for Europe's future."

One after another for two hours this afternoon, the chiefs of government arrived at Orly Airport to be met by Prime Minister Pierre Messmer and escorted into town behind motorcade police. An exceptional police security guard was on duty throughout Paris to protect the eight visiting delegations, which average 12 men apiece.

Irish Premier Jack Lynch and British Prime Minister Edward Heath both met privately with Mr. Pompidou during the afternoon.

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noon prior to the opening tomorrow morning of the summit.

On television tonight, Mr. Pompidou admitted that at one time he had had doubts about the summit, but that finally the work that had gone into it—especially during the last weeks—had shown that each country "wanted to make it a positive and concrete event."

The French president said that, for no other reason, the meeting was important because it marked the "great event which is British entry into Europe."

Left unsaid was that it was his own reversal of former President de Gaulle's veto on British entry that made British entry possible at the last EEC summit—of only six nations—at The Hague three years ago.

Mr. Pompidou said that the two days of meetings—during which the nine countries will hammer out both a communiqué and declaration on Europe—should show that "Europe is a reality, with its own personality and independence and its own positions on international problems."

He indicated what would be one of the major themes of the conference when he said that "Europe should speak with a single voice in the important monetary and commercial negotiations that are approaching."

Peace Talks Off

The French press called this gathering the largest in terms of foreign political personalities since the Versailles conference in 1919. In any case, it is large enough that the French Foreign Ministry had to borrow back its International Conference Center on the Avenue Kléber, disposing tomorrow the Vietnam peace negotiators, who canceled this week's meeting.

Each of the men arriving here (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3).

Abrams Expected to Participate

Kissinger Arrives in Saigon For Consultations With Thieu

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Oct. 18 (NYT).—Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security, and the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, arrived in Saigon today for consultations with President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam.

Unofficial speculation connected the visits of the two men, who arrived here separately, with reports of progress in the secret peace talks between Mr. Kissinger and North Vietnamese negotiators.

Another F-4H jet vanishes on North Vietnam mission, Page 2.

Hanoi spokesman says U.S. has not changed attitude in Paris talks, Page 2.

In Paris, but neither the Americans nor the South Vietnamese here offered any enlightenment.

The most that official American spokesmen would say about the visit was that Mr. Kissinger was "expected to call on President Thieu tomorrow and that Gen. Abrams might accompany him."

Mr. Thieu returned to Hanoi this week after four days of meetings with Mr. Kissinger in Paris.

Mr. Thieu has exhibited signs of increasing nervousness in recent weeks since Mr. Kissinger's earlier visit and has put off for three days a request by Ambassador Bunker for a meeting.

The South Vietnamese president has recalled Ambassador Phuong from Washington and Pham Dang Lam, his representative to the Paris peace talks, and has been consulting with them and with members of his cabinet this week.

Gen. Abrams, after arriving in Saigon this morning, spent the day conferring with his successor as chief of the U.S. Military Assistance Command, Gen. Frederick C. Weyand.

Practical Arrangements

In Washington, observers suggested that Gen. Abrams, who was sworn in as army chief of staff on Monday, might be here to advise on the practical arrangements for implementing a ceasefire should one result from the secret negotiations in Paris.

Gen. Abrams, who spent four years here, is on friendly terms with Mr. Thieu. If Mr. Kissinger's secret peace talks with the North Vietnamese have led to agreements that Mr. Thieu would find difficult to accept, Gen. Abrams and Mr. Bunker are in a better position than anyone else to explain them to him, in the opinion of qualified observers.

News reports from Paris have cited diplomatic observers as saying that representatives of the North Vietnamese and of the National Liberation Front (Viet Cong) might be ready to abandon their long-time insistence on a three-segment coalition government in favor of a less rigidly defined government of national (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6).

U.S. Astronaut Studies Soviet Space Vehicle

MOSCOW, Oct. 18 (UPI).—U.S. astronaut Thomas Stafford and Soviet cosmonaut Andriyan Nikolayev made an hour's "joint flight" yesterday in a Soyuz capsule simulator, Tass news agency said today.

Col. Stafford was visiting Zvezda Gorodok (Star City), the residential and training center of the Soviet cosmonaut corps. He is one of the American specialists currently meeting with Soviet experts to discuss the planned docking and joint flight of Soyuz and Apollo spacecrafts in 1975.

Sidky Ends Moscow Talks With No Reference to Aid

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Oct. 18 (WP).—Egypt and the Soviet Union issued a chilly communiqué tonight after the two-day visit of Aziz Sidky, the Egyptian premier. By all indications, Mr. Sidky left Moscow without achieving an agreement with his hosts.

According to the communiqué, the brief talks took place "in an atmosphere of frankness and mutual understanding." In Moscow's diplomatic usage, that means that the two sides disagreed, and not very cordially.

The communiqué made no reference to future Soviet assistance to Egypt. Promises of future aid were invariably part of such documents in Soviet-Egyptian relations before last July, when President Anwar Sadat expelled more than 15,000 Soviet advisers from Egypt.

Reportedly, one of Mr. Sidky's principal objectives here was to convince the Russians to continue the economic and military assistance they have given in the past, but without the benefit of a large military presence. The communiqué did say that "the Egyptian side expressed its gratitude to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3).

Manescu 'Released' From Job As Romania Foreign Minister

VIENNA, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—Romanian Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu has been "released" from his ministerial post, a Romanian news agency, seprea, reported today from Bucharest.

The surprise announcement was made just a week after official closure of a high-level shake-up in the Romanian government designed to strengthen state administration.

Mr. Manescu came to symbolize an independent line of Romanian foreign policy in the eyes of the non-Communist world. Agereps said that he would be replaced by George Macovescu, 44, added that Mr. Manescu did receive "other duties."

Reasons Not Given

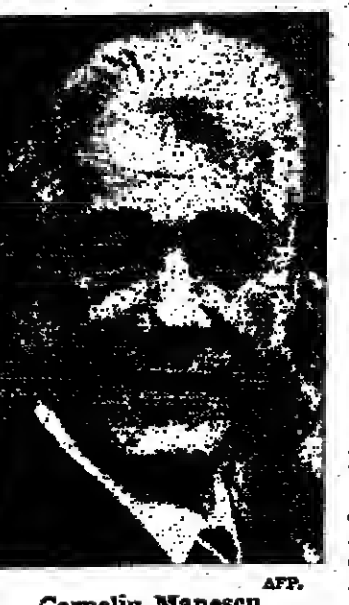
The agency said that the minister was released under a decree of the Romanian State Council. But it did not disclose the reasons for this further government reshuffle.

Last week, two new deputy ministers were appointed and two others were assigned specific ministerial responsibilities in foreign education and transport.

Party announcements said that changes were intended to ensure that state leaders become more closely involved with "concrete problems that have to be solved."

Mr. Manescu became the first Communist president of the United Nations General Assembly in 1967.

He has been closely associated with Romania's independent line foreign policy and hit the international headlines early in 1967 when he visited Bonn to open (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6).



Corneliu Manescu

Pre-Election Conflict

Congress Deals Nixon 2 Defeats on Spending

By Spencer Rich and Peter Braestrup

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (WP).—Congress today dealt President Nixon two legislative defeats—killing his bid to limit federal spending to \$250 billion and overriding his veto last midnight of a clean-water bill he called infelicitous.

It also voted a stop-gap foreign-aid appropriation for spending at an annual rate that is \$1.5 billion less than he wanted.

The actions came on what legislators hoped would be the final day of their 1972 congressional session, which was ending in an election-year atmosphere of rising antagonism between Congress and the White House.

Last night, the Senate killed, 39 to 27, a proposed compromise on the President's \$250-billion spending ceiling. The vote rejected a House-Senate conference formula giving the President the wide latitude he demanded to choose the programs which should be cut to meet the \$250-billion limit. Then it stripped out the \$250-billion ceiling altogether.

Stung by the President's charge that Congress was "absent without leave" in the anti-inflation fight, legislators all but gave up efforts to pass his demand for emergency economy powers in the spending-calling bill.

House Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., said that, so far as he was concerned, there would be no further attempt to reach a compromise with the Senate on the issue. He said the House would resolve other matters and then Congress would quit for the year.

Mr. Albert said that the House-Senate conference, but the conferees agreed to abandon the \$250-billion spending limit sought by the President and the House-vetoed plan to let the President cut spending as he saw fit.

Both chambers of Congress late today approved the stripped-down bill which includes an undisputed provision for a \$15-billion increase in the Treasury's borrowing authority.

After rejecting the spending-ceiling formula last night, the Senate early today voted to override the President's midnight veto of the \$24.8-billion water-pollution control measure.

The Senate vote was 52 to 12, well above the required two-thirds vote. Today, the House overrode the presidential veto by 247-42. The lopsided nature of both votes demonstrated the cleavage existing between the Republican President and the Democratic-controlled Congress.

Today, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., praised Congress for cutting Mr. Nixon's budget requests and roared the administration for running up record deficits.

He also listed for newsmen legislative accomplishments of the 92d Congress, headed by the con-

\$722 Million for Lend-Lease

U.S., Russia Sign Pact On War Debt, Trade

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (NYT).—The United States and the Soviet Union reached agreement today on a sweeping trade package that includes payment by Russia of \$722 million in World War II lend-lease debts and the extension by President Nixon of government-backed credits for sales to Moscow.

Ending months of intensive negotiations, the two sides signed accords which were expected to pave the way to a considerable increase in Soviet-American commerce.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers, who signed the agreement on the lend-lease debts, later told newsmen at the White House that the trade package had "greater significance" than increased commerce only. He said the accords marked "very significant steps in the direction of a better political relationship."

But the whole trade package faces problems on Capitol Hill. The Senate has served notice that it would block passage of the accords unless the Russians lifted the exit fees on Jews and other persons seeking to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

Seventy-six senators, including the sponsor, Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., have introduced an amendment that would forbid the granting of credits or tariff concessions to countries imposing more than "normal" exit fees.

When asked about the impact of the Jackson amendment, Mr. Rogers said that the administration would continue, through "quiet diplomacy," to deal with the situation.

Today, Moscow allowed 19 Jewish families to leave without paying the fees.

Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson, who was in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Timed With U.S. Debt Accord

19 Jewish Families Allowed To Leave Russia Without Tax

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Oct. 18 (NYT).—Nineteen Jewish families in Moscow were unexpectedly given permission today to emigrate to Israel without paying the heavy educational taxes that Soviet authorities have required of emigrants since mid-August.

In the case of six families, this amounted to a dramatic reversal of conditions imposed only 48 hours ago that they had to raise a total of 160,000 rubles (\$195,000) in educational taxes in order to use the exit visas for which they had otherwise qualified.

The move was obviously timed to coincide with the White House announcement today of a trade agreement with the Soviet Union and presumably to mollify powerful congressional opposition to an overall Soviet-American trade package. It was the first break in the stand of Soviet authorities that the taxes would be steadfastly enforced despite widespread criticism in the West.

Nonetheless, Jewish activists, on the basis of conversations this afternoon with officials in the Soviet visa office, interpreted today's move as an exception to the rule rather than evidence that the Kremlin has decided to drop the education taxes altogether.

"We think this is an episode," a Jewish spokesman said. "They want to give a gift to help Nixon at a special time, against all these attacks (in Congress)." Seventy-two senators have co-sponsored a resolution asserting that they could block a trade package with Moscow more so an exception to the rule rather than evidence that the Kremlin has decided to drop the education taxes altogether.

Jewish sources said that when members of the 19 families were suddenly summoned to the Office of Visa and Foreign Registration to be granted permission, they were told they had to leave the Soviet Union by Oct. 28, or else they would have to pay the taxes.

When someone asked whether another Moscow Jew, who had paid 14,000 rubles in educational taxes only four days ago, would get his money back, they were told: "No, and he will not be the last one to pay," according to Jewish informants.

U.S. Encouraged

American officials were known, nonetheless, to be privately encouraged by the gesture, which had allegedly been foreshadowed during recent talks in Washington between President Nixon and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko. "At least it shows that there is some element of review somewhere along the line, some cognizance of outside pressure," a diplomat said.

But noting that none of the 19 families included the most active members in the Jewish emigration movement, or even the 100 families in the Moscow area who have been waiting the longest, he added, "Of course, it would have been more realistic to involve some of the more active individuals, those who have been raising the protest."

Ironically, some of the most prominent activists were engaged in a press conference with foreign correspondents, complaining that pressures on the Jewish visa applicants were increasing, at the very time that the new permissions were being granted.

Calls Link Alleged GOP Spy to White House

By Steven V. Roberts

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18 (NYT).—Donald H. Segretti, the man identified in news reports as a key figure in a campaign to sabotage Democratic political activities, has been linked to a number of telephone calls made last spring to the White House and to the home and office of a man indicted in the Watergate bugging incident.

Some of the calls were made from his home telephone and others were charged to his credit card. The New York Times has learned that at least 26 calls were made to the White House, to the home of Dwight L. Chapin, a close aide to President Nixon, and to the home and office of R. Howard Hunt Jr.

Mr. Hunt, a former White House consultant, has been indicted in connection with the break-in at the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee at the Watergate complex in Washington.

News reports have alleged that Mr. Chapin and Mr. Hunt served as Washington contacts for Mr. Segretti, a 31-year-old lawyer who several persons have said tried to recruit them for political espionage. Mr. Segretti denied the initial reports concerning his involvement in an espionage campaign but could not be reached for comment on the new information.

Spokesmen for the White House and the Committee for the Re-election of the President have denounced the press for printing articles based on what they call "hearsay" and "innuendo," but they have neither denied nor rebutted the material that has been published.

Ron Ziegler, Mr. Nixon's press secretary, said that he had "no knowledge" of the calls to the White House and "no idea" why they had been made. Mr. Chapin and Mr. Hunt could not be reached for comment.

The Times has learned that at least six calls were made to the White House from Mr. Segretti's phone or were billed to his credit card—one in April and five in June, the last on June 23. In late March, an unlisted number in suburban Maryland was called. A woman who answered that phone yesterday confirmed that it was Mr. Chapin's home.

On at least 19 occasions from March to June, the unlisted number of Mr. Hunt's office at Robert R. Mullen and Co. a Washington public relations firm, was called from the Segretti phone or were billed to him. Two calls were placed in that period to Mr. Hunt's home in Rockville, Md.

It was not known who participated in any of the telephone calls.

The calls to Mr. Hunt's home and office stopped shortly before June 17, the night five men were arrested in the Democratic offices at the Watergate complex. Mr. Hunt was not among those arrested that night, but he was immediately dismissed by the Mullen concern, for whom he worked as a writer. He was later indicted for conspiracy in the case.

Mr. Hunt worked as a consultant to the White House in 1971. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6).

Ziegler Says Nixon Staff Never 'Directed' Sabotage

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP).—Presidential spokesman Ron Ziegler asserted today that no one in the White House has "directed" any political sabotage or espionage.

Mr. Ziegler, responding to a growing volume of charges that the White House was involved in an alleged effort to sabotage Democratic political activities, said:

"If anyone had been involved in such activities, they would no longer be at the White House." He said political sabotage is "something we don't condone and won't tolerate."

He refused to say whether an investigation had been made of reports in The Washington Post and The New York Times linking presidential appointments secretary Dwight L. Chapin to a key figure in the alleged campaign of sabotage, Donald H. Segretti.

He said his comments are "an assertion" based on his knowledge of "what is tolerated or condoned" in the White House.

Asked whether his use of the word "directed," rather than "aware," was deliberate, Mr. Ziegler responded: "I think directed is quite clear. . . anyone who would have been involved. . . would no longer be around here."

Earlier, when the reports linking Mr. Chapin and Mr. Segretti first appeared, Mr. Ziegler said he would not "dignify" with comment stories based on hearsay, character assassination, innuendo or guilt by association." His comments today expanded on his statement yesterday.

Bad News and the Press

The Western press is often accused of reveling in disaster and sensationalizing the worst aspects of the human condition. It is also charged with encouraging crime by publicizing it. The complaints are not always easy to refute, except on the very basic ground that such news sells papers, and holds viewers to the television screen, listeners to their radios, that human beings, from the beginning of their communication with one another, seem to have been interested in that sort of material. The epic and the saga, after all, did not emphasize sweetness and light—except as contrast for the bloodier portions of their content.

The Soviet press has, very consistently, avoided giving publicity to much of the material that makes headlines in the West. Industrial accidents, traffic fatalities, within the Soviet sphere are played down—just as in the case of what may well have been the worst plane accident in civilian aviation history, the crash of the Ilyushin-62 near Moscow last week, with the death of all 176 persons aboard.

The world at large cannot complain particularly of this practice of averting Soviet eyes from tragedy, even if it has reason to suspect that it has no more philosophical basis than to put the state's best foot forward and cover up the stumbles. Even the Bolshoi Ballet prefers to give "Swan Lake" with a happier ending than is customary in Western productions. But with

the opening of Russia to a greater number of tourists every year, it may be doubted whether this attitude on the part of the Soviet media can long endure.

Travel, as the cliché has it, is broadening, both for the traveler and their hosts. But the travelers usually have their own viewpoint on what is, and what is not, news. Prospective visitors to the Soviet Union know that planes do crash, on occasion; that is one of the risks of travel, like the danger of being mugged in New York City, or trying to cross the Place de la Concorde in Paris, or finding potable water in most of Asia. But travelers do not like to feel that such threats are being concealed from them, or that the journeys of their friends and relations may be terminated with nothing more than a militarily curt message to the next of kin.

The Moscow tragedy was a very real one for many—the dead and those near to them. The latter have a right to know how and why the accident occurred, to have more information on the fatal last moments than the muffled words of embarrassed authority, transmitted through diplomatic channels. And if the Soviet Union is to be a real part of a world that is inherently curious, it must be able to satisfy curiosity better than it seems willing to do at present. It seems highly probable that such satisfaction will come in increasing detail as the Russian people move, inexorably and naturally, toward their neighbors.

Israel's New Tactic

The most recent bombing of Palestinian guerrilla concentrations in Syria and Lebanon by Israeli aircraft was not a mere retaliation for terrorist acts committed. On the contrary, the raid was heralded in Tel Aviv as the first move in a new policy of hitting presumed terrorists before they have a chance to strike.

Apart from the questionable morality of bombing attacks, the further problem in Israel's new policy is that it is more likely than not to fail, certainly in the long run.

Israeli officers concede that aerial bombardment can do little more than harass the militant Palestinians. As long as there exist small bands of Palestinian fanatics armed with explosives and money, the potential for terrorist destruction cannot be destroyed by air raids.

Innocent persons are likely to suffer from falling bombs just as they are from random terrorism; Israeli intelligence services,

though admired by experts the world over, are not infallible—as witness Premier Meir's decision to fire three security officials who failed in their responsibility to protect Israel's Olympic team. This intelligence and security apparatus has assumed an awesome responsibility in asserting that it can pinpoint guerrilla encampments, as distinguished from clusters of refugees whose long-standing frustration and anger may nevertheless stop short of willingness to join the terrorists.

Bombing out the Palestinians is not solving the Palestinian problem. The Middle East seems now to be entering upon new political flux, with President Sadat of Egypt sending his premier off to Moscow to try repairing the wreckage of the Soviet-Egyptian alliance. It would be in Israel's own interests to seize the political as well as military initiative, to start redressing the Palestinian grievance, which is one of the root problems of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

China After Mao

There have been conflicting reports of what Premier Chou En-lai said about China's succession problem when the premier met with a group of American newspaper editors recently. One version had Chou spotlighting Yao Wen-yuan, the relatively youthful Shanghai Communist party leader.

But other versions had the Chinese premier emphasizing the likelihood of collective leadership for China after he and Mao have departed from Peking's center stage. Since both of China's leaders are well along in their seventies, it is not surprising that the succession problem is under constant consideration in the top echelons of the world's largest nation as well as in foreign capitals concerned with China's future role and influence.

Having directed Chinese Communism for roughly four decades, Mao has in effect played the roles in China that two men, Lenin and Stalin, did in the Soviet Union. The public adulation of Mao has been toned down somewhat in China recently, but nevertheless he remains the founder and the sole source of doctrinal wisdom in the Chinese People's Republic, a giant whose colossal stature among the Chinese people exceeds even that achieved in the Soviet Union by Stalin at the time of his death. Psychologically and politically Mao's departure from the scene, when it comes, will be a major traumatic event. Even so redoubtable a figure as Premier Chou has no more than a small fraction of Mao's authority and prestige among the Chinese masses, and those ranked below Chou are almost unknown.

Mao has made clear many times his anxiety that China, after his passing, may recapitulate the history of post-Stalin Russia. His great fear has been that he might be succeeded by a Chinese Khrushchev who might seek to legitimize his own rule by a repudiation of the Maoist heritage. His deep suspicion of those who were earlier regarded as possible heirs-apparent is evident from the disgrace that befell both Lin Biao-chi and the late Lin Piao. The unexpected fate of those erstwhile crown princes is a reminder of how little the outside world knows of what goes on in Peking's innermost ruling circles.

Even now, however, one question must be raised about China after Mao: Will this huge country remain a united nation directed from one center, or will it disintegrate into a series of quarreling warlord principalities such as existed in the early 1920s? The semi-chaos of the cultural revolution in the late 1960s gave a foretaste of what might happen after Mao's commanding figure vanishes, especially if he and his brilliant administrator, Premier Chou, were to drop the reins of power within a short period of each other.

The actuarial probabilities of the situation suggest that in the not too distant future men of another generation will dominate China. But who they will be and what policies they will follow, nobody—not even Mao or Chou—can now predict with any certainty.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

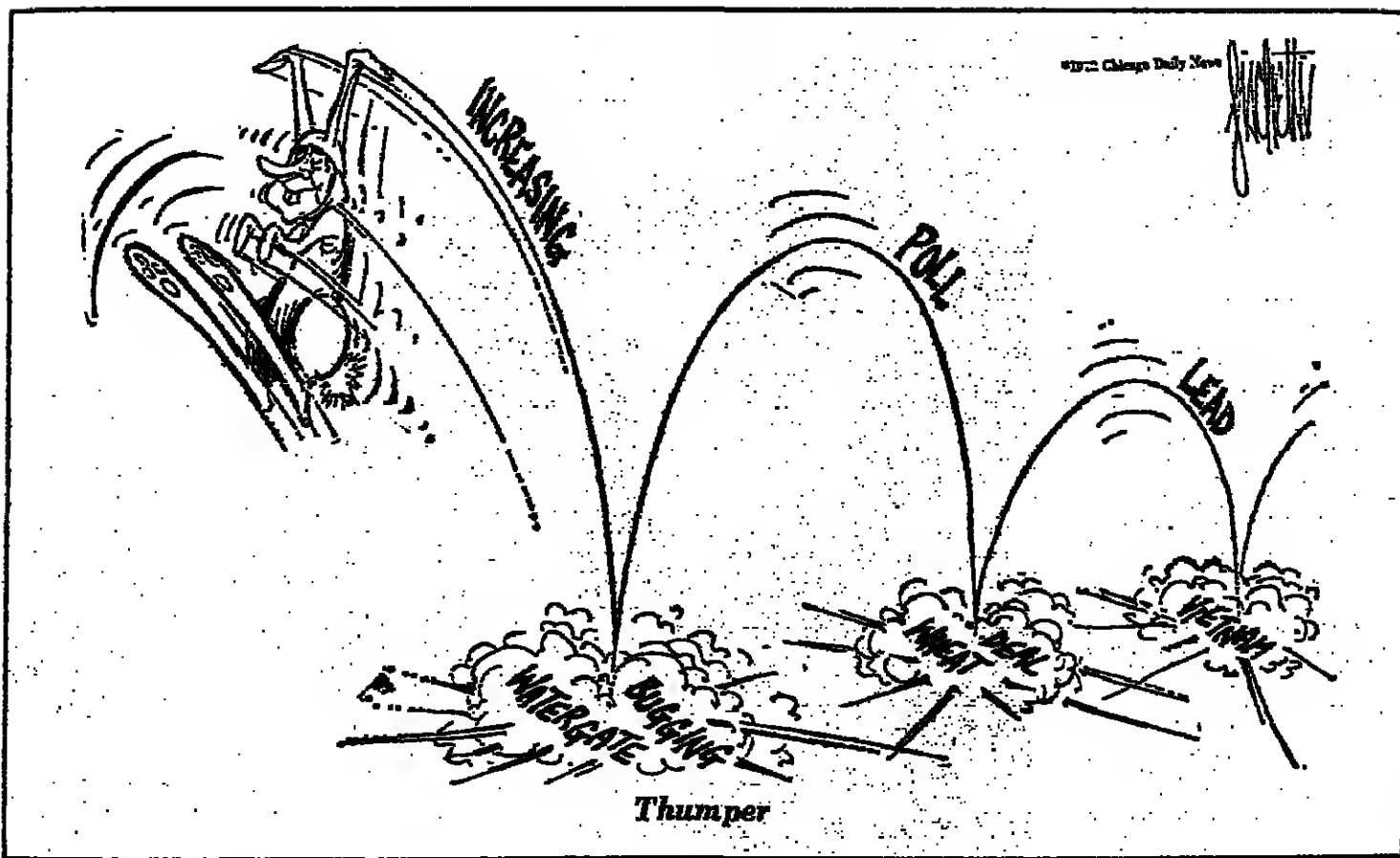
October 19, 1897

LONDON—Those best acquainted with Siberia are of the opinion that the Siberian railway will be a constant and heavy burden on the Russian Treasury. The exports from Siberia are exclusively bulky, raw produce, which cannot be moved except upon terms of transport that would be practically unremunerative, and the difficulties of constructing the railway and of maintaining it are proving almost insuperable.

Fifty Years Ago

October 19, 1922

LONDON—The destiny of English politics and the fortunes of the most brilliant leaders of the Empire hang in the balance tomorrow. But since Mr. Chamberlain is going to a meeting of hand-picked Conservatives and Members of Parliament, his policy of continued association with Mr. Lloyd George and the Coalition seems assured of success. The danger to Mr. Chamberlain lies in a mass stampede, but this is not regarded as possible in inner political circles.



Trudeau, 1972 Version, on the Stump

By Jay Walz

KAMLOOPS, British Columbia.—Pierre Elliott Trudeau is no longer the flamboyant, flip campaigner who stirred so much excitement during the 1968 election.

Nowadays he arrives at a rally for his Liberal party in a sober gray business suit, with vest, a subdued necktie and the ever-present red flower in his lapel. His shoes, once modishly pointed, are now conventional and black.

The 53-year-old prime minister's long hair has been modestly trimmed for the campaign and where once he brushed it forward to cover his baldness, he now wears it flowing back in the style of earlier Canadian statesmen.

Though Trudeau's appearance may be more conservative, in his campaign for re-election he is still his unpredictable self, with a boyish smile that is half mischief and half embarrassment.

The people who come to see and hear him may not be so frantic in their admiration as they used to be, but they are enthusiastic and devoted.

The prime minister's plane was late arriving in Kamloops the other day and some 200 Kamloopers had watched the sun sink behind the foothills of the Rockies and a pale quartermoon rise in the chilling evening.

'I Like Trudeau'

It was dark when the door of the small plane opened. The high school musicians struck up their march and there were "oohs" and "ahs" from the honor guard of young women. A man in a cowboy regalia shouted, "I like Trudeau!" It did not seem chilly anymore.

A woman who had brought her husband 40 miles through the ranch country to meet the prime minister said: "We have become accustomed to him, I guess."

Growing accustomed to Trudeau means excusing the moodiness that strikes his detractors as arrogance and the strong language to which he is prone.

The virtues and shortcomings that Trudeau displays appear to have made his personality the foremost issue in the campaign. "You still like him or you hate him," one often hears. A Kamloops waitress said: "I wouldn't go out to the airport or anywhere to see him. I'm not for him and he's not for me."

As the campaign approaches the finish line—the election will be Oct. 30—it is much easier to start a barroom brawl for that matter. A parlor conversation by defending or attacking Trudeau than by commenting on the government's record on economic growth and inflation or even on abortion and homosexuality.

The prime minister seems to relish his focal position in the politics of the day.

With a straight face he denied

at a question-and-answer session in the high school auditorium here that he ever used foul language in public. "In the House of Commons one day I moved my lips, and opposition members accused me of using a bad expression," he said. "I can't help it if they are poor lip readers. All I had in mind was 'fiddle diddle.'"

On Saturday night, when cowhands come into Kamloops for purposes other than political discussion, Trudeau drew an overflow crowd. Comfortably relaxed in an upholstered chair, he turned questions, easy or tough, into entertainment no less than edification.

Regrettably, he said, unemployment is high—7.1 percent, the government statistics agency announced last week—but, he emphasized, 93 percent of Canadians have good-paying jobs. "All signs except the unemployment figures point to the country's strength," he added.

The hour-long session of give-and-take convinced one Kamlooper that Trudeau talks straight, "telling us exactly what's on his mind." That, it was suggested, might not do in a set speech, probably ghostwritten.

Sending the mood of questioners, the prime minister cracks jokes, indulges in biting sarcasm and sometimes even says a good word for the opposition led by Robert L. Stanfield, the progressive Conservative who is Trudeau's principal rival. "Mr. Stanfield would make a good prime minister of Canada," he told an audience.

But on this trip in the West, where the Conservatives are strong, Trudeau also derides Stanfield as an oracle of "fear and despair."

A party leader's job is to help local candidates for Parliament. In Kamloops the prime minister urged the re-election of Len Marchand, the first and only

person of Indian descent to be elected to Parliament. "Happiness is having members of Parliament like him," Trudeau said. "Len is a hard worker."

In Edmonton the other night the prime minister drew laughter in urging the election of Mel Hurtig, a young, aggressive Canadian nationalist, whom he described as "sometimes a thorn in my flesh." He added: "Some of his wildest statements I don't agree with."

Another audience was startled to hear the prime minister lecture it on the poor state of Canadian health.

Whether "talking sense to the Canadian people," Trudeau-style, wins votes is by no means clear. A recent popularity poll indicated that the Liberals were leading with 44 percent, against 31 percent for the Conservatives. The area, of course, is not running nationally; he is a candidate for one of the 364 seats in the House of Commons.

Don't Cheer Yet...But

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The Vietnam peace talks are now reaching the critical point where an "interim peace agreement"—not a final settlement—may be under serious discussion.

It has been the hope of some officials at the top of the Nixon administration—and the conviction of others—that the Hanoi government would agree to a preliminary arrangement before the Nov. 7 election rather than risk the prospect that a re-elected President Nixon would feel free to carry on the bombing of the North indefinitely, or give Saigon the means to do so.

It has also been assumed here that, to get an "interim agreement" that would limit the President's freedom to bomb as he likes, it would be necessary to negotiate this weeks before the election, rather than at the last moment, so that the President would have some political incentive to compromise.

Practical Details

Now there are several signs that support this scenario. In his early secret talks with Le Duc Tho in Paris, Henry Kissinger spent most of his time listening, not to practical negotiations, but to what the American negotiators called Hanoi's "three epic poems"—propaganda themes in Homeric language and almost always in exactly the same words. This was not Kissinger's experience in the four meetings he had in Paris last week.

Instead, the Communists dis-

cussed some of the practical details of what a preliminary agreement might be—what guarantees Hanoi would give that there would be no punitive massacre of South Vietnamese, that the so-called coalition "government of concord" would last for several years and not be dominated by the Communists; and on the other side, what guarantees Hanoi would have that the Communists would be able to hold the territory now in their possession, that Washington did not want to destroy the Communist regime or the industries of North Vietnam, and that Saigon would not be given the bombers to carry out such a policy on its own.

No doubt there are many other practical questions to be discussed—too many to justify hopes of any final peace agreement before Nov. 7—but the point is that the tone and pace of the Communist diplomacy has changed sufficiently to justify another visit by Kissinger and Gen. Abrams to Saigon.

The negotiations there are likely to be extremely difficult for the Saigon regime has always feared that the time would come when President Nixon's interests and Gen. Thieu's interests would diverge, and that Nixon would be willing to settle for less than Thieu's demands.

For example, Thieu's interests are not served by getting rid of the American Air Force under almost any circumstances, but even Nixon in his present confident mood is not committed to stay there indefinitely.

Also, Thieu wants sovereign control over every ridge and valley of South Vietnam at the very least, whereas Nixon would find it hard to get support for rejecting a settlement which would leave Saigon in charge of all the population. How could he insist on American air power to drive the Communist guerrillas out of every field and hamlet?

So there is obviously plenty for Kissinger and Abrams to discuss with Thieu. Especially since there is increasing evidence in the Hanoi official press that Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap and the other "total victory" advocates in the North have been seriously weakened by the failure of their Easter offensive.

Giap's Power Cut

Not only has Giap's power been reduced by the appointment to the 11-man Politburo of two men who are said to favor concentrating on the reconstruction of the North—Gen. Van Tien Dun, chief of staff of North Vietnam's armed forces, and Tran Quoc Hoan, the minister of public security—but there is some evidence that key Communist cadres are being moved into positions the Communists would naturally try to hold after a cease-fire.

All this is bound to worry Thieu in Saigon more than it worries Nixon or Kissinger, for while it is natural that Thieu would want total control of all his territory, the official view here is that once the threat of a serious Communist assault on the major cities is removed, Thieu's army, with over a million men under arms, should be able to handle any break in the peace by scattered guerrillas.

Maybe this is too optimistic a report, and obviously there are many other even more difficult problems to be resolved, such as the main one about the future of Thieu, but at least there is now some movement toward practical discussion of an "interim settlement" and some evidence that more moderate elements are having some influence in Hanoi. Nobody here will say even an "interim agreement" is likely before the election, but Kissinger does not rule it out. Something is happening anyway and at last, and it is obviously something more than election propaganda.

The Decline Of Patriotism In the U.S.

By Wm. F. Buckley

NEW YORK.—It is a cliché that patriotism has become dirty word. There are two sons for it, one of them is undeniable. It is true that the invocation of the love of one's country is often associated with a man who is really engaged in a enterprise. This was done grand scale during American adventures in foreign lands. It is done by individuals when they seek to distract attention from what it is actually up to.

But the more recent anti-patriotism isn't based on patriotic sentiments, it is based on the obvious class of the America-buster to the obvious class to which it is that he is boomer attack, led as usual by the liberals, is both on the part of patriotism and on the part of the United States. The internationalist for quite a while now a patriotism with nationalism they therefore despise as the fuel of imperialism, isolationism. Others simply that America isn't worth it worth the devotion of its Edmund Burke said that a try, to be loved must be that isn't in fact true. The people who love U.S. South Africa. But it is we ploring, in an age when people are mobile, whether it is straining the bonds that people have. I think it is meaning, though not for sons most generally adduc

Special Bond

Garry Willis uses the irrefutable phrase to describe which makes society color bond of social affections bond of social effects weakening for some of reasons, secular and non-secular. Concerning the former, increasingly true that the s of the people who run the government is that Americans a) economic matters, the of the state, I do not t ever occurred to George Govern, for instance—a doesn't occur to Nixon a often—that it is an presumption for the su reach into the life of a citizen in the way generally tioned by the socialist cor ties.

But the arguments go accepted in Congress, they do not acknowledge the pr tion against taking money the people for purposes wild related to the survival of George McGovern talks people's earnings as thou earnings were ours at h ference. In an age in wh liberty, a typical man c is primarily economic, the sions of the socialists ne ly weaken the fundamen technicians of a citizen country.

There is something mo portant even than this a shaling the bonds of a affection. The final com of the human species are exchatological, communal end-purposes in life. To family, to redemption, to cendence.

Special Impiety

There is a special kin, piety abroad, and the top iceberg is the anti-religion. A magazine features a b mous, altogether vile carica the Incarnation by which Christian community is and inspired. I wrote out one about the anti-religion stage a musical on the th Buchenwald, that to do so that insensitive to the exp the Jewish people is to cul of affection to one another decisive a way as to m strangers to ourselves.

By the same token, sacri assaults on each other, perhaps irreparably. In the nation, the Supreme recently ruled against a form of impiety which have allowed the state to their money to individual for their use in schools o choice for their children, the name of the separat church and state. Well, if and state are to be separ the one about the anti-religion asks us for patriotism on ated to it has singularly less than once it had. Su generous gesture by every volved would be a Consti Amendment restoring the of people to patronize schools. But, above all, its of generosity, of recognis central place of the individ his trans-social affec needed. To strengthen it of patriotism which does countries to be lovely.

Troops Protecting Allende After He Warns of Civil War

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 18 (UPI)—Soldiers with submachine guns took up positions outside the Presidential Palace today—the eighth day of strikes and disturbances.

President Salvador Allende, whose move to establish a federal ruling authority triggered the riots, held talks with Gen. Carlos Prats, army chief of staff, and defense Minister Jose Tzuc.

Mr. Allende said yesterday that

the nation was near civil war. The army imposed a midnight-to-6 a.m. curfew and warned that anyone failing to halt on orders during the curfew hours would be shot.

Gen. Prats said today that there was no decision whether to include the entire nation in the state of emergency declared in 18 of the 26 provinces.

Truck Drivers' Strike

The country's truck drivers went on strike last Wednesday to protest the government move, which they said would lead to nationalization of transport. The government responded by arresting many truck drivers and charging that the strike was purely political.

The truckers were released last night but vowed to continue their strike.

Physicians, merchant marine captains, some students and many bank employees and shopkeepers joined the walkouts yesterday.

Mr. Allende asked Miguel Jacob, president of the Chilean Association of Professional Organizations, to prepare mediation. But there was no sign of any practical moves in that direction today.

Riot police in downtown Santiago earlier clashed with battling rival political organizations.

Tear Gas and Water

The demonstration subsided when police waded into the crowd of rival political groups and forced back the protesters with clouds of tear gas and water cannon.

"Many people were arrested," a police official said. "No injuries were reported."

Police said Mr. Allende's sister, Alaura, who is a Socialist party deputy, suffered a slight hand injury in the demonstration.

Mr. Allende said in a Presidential Palace ceremony marking the creation of a new state copper corporation yesterday that Chileans "will live through many difficult hours soon."

"We are on the verge of civil war. There are difficult moments ahead of us," he said.

Rival members of the Chamber of Deputies, meanwhile, fought with waterglasses and ashtrays during a debate on the strikes.

Gunboat and Trawler Collide In Cod War Off Iceland Coast

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP)—A British trawler and an Icelandic gunboat were damaged in a collision in Icelandic waters today, each immediately accused the other of ramming.

The 427-ton trawler, Aldershot, said it was rammed and holed above the water line by the gunboat, Agor, which was trying to slash the fishing vessel's trawl wires.

An Icelandic Coast Guard spokesman said that the Aldershot plowed into the gunboat with its stern.

The incident, which apparently caused no casualties but left both ships damaged, marked a resurgence in the "cod war" being waged inside the 50-mile coastal fishing limits which Iceland unilaterally declared on Sept. 1.

Even before the ramming incident, the British Foreign Office said yesterday that it was preparing a strong protest to the Icelandic government at the harassment of British trawlers within the 50-mile limit by Icelandic gunboat patrols.

Icelandic Ambassador Neils Sigurdsson today was called to the Foreign Office, where Minister of State Anthony Royle voiced Britain's "sense of outrage and that of parliamentary and public opinion at the resumption of harassment of British trawlers on the high seas."

Cluster of Trawlers

The Icelandic spokesman said that the collision occurred after the Agor ordered a cluster of British trawlers off the northeast coast to haul in their nets and sail outside the 50-mile limit.

The said that the Aldershot backed into the Agor's stern, causing minor damage. The other trawlers left the area immediately.

The British version, according to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Aldershot's owners, Consolidated Fisheries, was that the Agor rammed the trawler while trying to cut its lines.

A trawler fleet support vessel



OBSERVERS—Dr. Lin Chiao-chih (left) and Dr. Wei-jan Wu, members of a delegation of visiting Chinese doctors, watching an open-heart surgery procedure in New York.

11 Chinese Physicians Watch Heart Surgery in New York

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (NYT)—The 11 Chinese doctors visiting this country went to the Bronx yesterday to observe one of the most advanced forms of open-heart surgery—grafting a vein to bypass a life-threatening clot in a coronary artery.

It was their second day in New York and the fifth day of their three-week tour of the United States. But it was the first time the doctors from China had ever seen the type of operation that was performed at Montefiore Hospital.

Dressed in white surgical gowns, they crowded quietly into the operating room. The operation was going into its third hour.

Surgeons, cardiologists, anesthesiologists and nurses, all in green, surrounded the 35-year-old patient

on the operating table. His chest was opened wide, exposing the pink, throbbing muscle that was his damaged heart.

Close Watch

Hushed greetings were exchanged between Dr. Wei-jan Wu, the surgeon who heads the Chinese delegation, and Dr. George Robinson, chief of cardiothoracic surgery at Montefiore and the man in charge of the operation. Dr. Wu stepped in close to watch over Dr. Robinson's left shoulder.

Amid the sounds and sights of surgery—the suction drawing blood out of the chest cavity, upended bottles dripping dextrose, the green blips on the blood pressure monitor, the heavy breathing of the anesthesia machine, the pulsing blood through tubes to and from the heart-lung machine—Dr. Robinson explained to Dr. Wu what he was doing.

"This man," Dr. Robinson said, "is 33 years old and has had three heart attacks. He also suffers from angina—crushing pains in the chest caused by reduced oxygen reaching the heart."

As Dr. Robinson had explained to reporters as he scrubbed up, the patient suffered from arteriosclerosis, a clogging of the blood vessels that had led to a "95 percent obstruction" in one of the small coronary arteries running from the aorta into the heart. It is one of the arteries that supplies freshly oxygenated blood from the aorta, back into the heart's tissues.

Then Dr. Robinson reached for a metal tray and told Dr. Wu, "This vein has been removed from the patient's thigh."

A link of the so-called saphenous vein, it would serve as the bypass around the clogged section of the coronary artery.

When the signal was given, the small artery was clamped shut. The patient's heart stopped dead. The heart-lung machine took over the heart's job of circulating blood to tissues throughout the body.

Working with tiny magnifying glasses attached to regular eyeglasses, much like a jeweler's eyepiece, Dr. Robinson sewed the vein to an incision in the artery. All the Chinese doctors watched intently, gazing into the mirror suspended over the operating table.

"Thirteen minutes," an attendant cautioned.

"I wouldn't like to let it go beyond 15 or 17 minutes," Dr. Robinson told Dr. Wu, alluding to the time the heart had been inactive.

When the vein was secured to the small artery, Dr. Robinson took off the magnifying glasses and went to work on the larger aorta. He was able to graft the vein into the aorta without halting the flow of blood through the heart.

"Now for the irrevocable move," Dr. Robinson said to Dr. Wu. He measured the length of the vein bypass needed and snipped off the excess. The bypass extended about four inches, wrapped around the front of the heart.

Dr. Wu was particularly impressed by the suture material used for sewing the graft into place. Dr. Robinson handed the Chinese surgeon an extra package of suture, which he said was a fine plastic thread that "slides through like glass."

After about 40 minutes, the Chinese had to leave for a luncheon with hospital doctors. "Excellent—thank you," Dr. Wu said to Dr. Robinson as he stepped away from the operating table.

In a brief interview before the operation, Dr. Wu said that the Chinese practice open-heart surgery—but not the vein bypass graft.

Moscow's Panda, An-An, Dies at 15

MOSCOW, Oct. 18 (UPI)—An-An, Europe's only surviving giant panda, whose attempt to be mated with the London Zoo's panda Chi-chi in the 1960s made them world celebrities, has died, the Moscow Zoo's director said today. The London Zoo experiment was unsuccessful.

An-An died Sunday at the age of 15, three months after Chi-chi died in London, according to director Igor P. Somovskiy. "Death was from natural causes," he said.

The only surviving pandas now known to be outside China, their native habitat, are the two given President Nixon by Chinese leaders during his visit to Peking in February. The Chinese recently offered two more to Japan following Premier Kakuei Tanaka's visit last month.

Quake Shakes Tokyo

TOKYO, Oct. 18 (AP)—A mild earthquake shook Tokyo and its vicinity at 10:48 a.m. today. Police said that it caused no damage and there were no reports of injuries.

NATO Council Session On Europe Stalled

BRUSSELS, Oct. 18 (UPI)—The NATO Council met today to discuss the holding of East-West talks on European security and on mutual balanced force reduction in Europe but adjourned after a brief, inconclusive session, diplomatic officials said.

The officials said the council will continue consideration at another meeting tomorrow. Two delegations still were awaiting final instructions from their governments, a source said.

Uganda Army Gets Arrest Authority

No Warrants Needed To Seize Civilians

KAMPALA, Uganda, Oct. 18 (Reuters)—Members of the Ugandan armed forces have been given power to arrest civilians without warrant under a decree signed by President Idi Amin.

Troops and prison officers were first given the power of arrest under a decree of President Amin shortly after he came to power last year. This decree was valid for only 12 months and was not renewed when it expired in March.

The new decree is of indefinite duration and is also retrospective, covering the seven-month period following the expiration of the previous decree.

The absence of legislation on this point provided a basis for habeas corpus proceedings in the case of civilians arrested or the military since March, notably in the case of a British businessman held at a military prison here last month.

Under the decree, any soldier or prison officer may arrest without warrant "any person whom he suspects on reasonable ground of having committed or being about to commit" an offense against public order, a person or property.

He is also given powers of entry and search. He is required to deliver the person arrested to the officer in charge of a police station within 24 hours of making the arrest.

Meanwhile, security has been relaxed over the last few days. Troops guarding the Ministry of Information and other key installations have been withdrawn.

Headlocks placed around the city after last month's invasion from Tanzania, have been removed, and military checkpoints on the road to the international airport, 20 miles south of here, were replaced yesterday by police checks.

Peace Corps Puled Out

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The United States has quietly withdrawn all Peace Corps volunteers from Uganda, officials said yesterday.

About 25 percent of a total of 114 have resigned since Peace Corps trainee Louis Morton was killed by Ugandan soldiers at a roadblock on Sept. 17. The sharp decrease in number made it difficult for the others to carry out their duties, officials explained.

Metropolitan Nikolas

ISTANBUL, Oct. 18 (Reuters)—Metropolitan Nikolas of Amnion died here Sunday after a short illness, Greek Orthodox Patriarchate sources said today. He was 70 years old.

Nikolas Koutoubis was appointed to the See of Amnion last February when Dimitrios Papadopoulos, who later became patriarch, succeeded him as metropolitan of Imvros and Tenedos.

In July, Nikolas received three of the 15 votes of the members of the Holy Synod at the election of Dimitrios as patriarch in succession to Athenagoras I. No other candidate received any votes.

The patriarchate announced to-

Obituaries

British-Born Leo G. Carroll, U.S. Stage, Screen, TV Star

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 18.—Leo G. Carroll, 88, British-born actor who endeared himself to television viewers first as "Topper" and then as the phlegmatic Mr. Waverly in the "Man from U.N.C.L.E." series, died Monday in Hollywood Presbyterian Hospital after a long illness.

Mr. Carroll's triumphs in television concluded a career that began on the London stage in 1911 and took him to New York to star in such Broadway classics as "Angel Street," "The Late George Apley" and "The Druid Circle."

Then came Hollywood and memorable characterizations in "Rebecca," "Spellbound," "Suspicion," "The House on 93d Street" and the original production of "Wuthering Heights."

During World War I, after his debut on the London stage in "The Prisoner of Zenda," Mr. Carroll joined a British infantry regiment. He was sent home in October, 1918, after being wounded.

In 1924 he made the United States his permanent residence, although he retained British citizenship and made occasional trips to his homeland.

With his aura of an upper-class Englishman, he came to television almost perfectly tailored for the role of Cosmo Topper, the suburban banker, and played it with such success that the series still is enjoying reruns.

His last major role was that of the world-weary Mr. Waverly, who headed the supersecret organization U.N.C.L.E. in a series which the National Broadcasting Co. gave in the 1960s.

Salvo Engel

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 18 (AP)—Salvo Engel, 64, a University of Tennessee professor of political science since 1947, died yesterday.

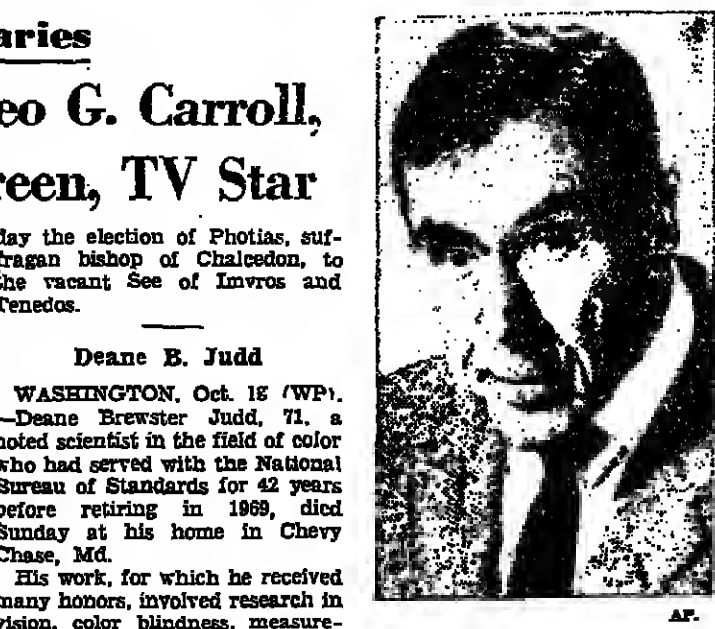
Mr. Engel, who was scheduled to be a visiting professor of international law at Hebrew University in Jerusalem this year, was a former assistant to the secretary-general of the League of Nations and a past associate registrar of the International Court at Geneva.

In 1960, he compiled the first annotated code of all U.S. treaties. He helped four countries—Israel and three Latin American nations—draft their national constitutions. A native of Austria who was educated there and in Germany, he became an American citizen in 1952.

Konstantin I. Skryabin

MOSCOW, Oct. 18 (UPI)—Konstantin I. Skryabin, 93, one of the nation's top helminthologists, or experts in the study of parasitic worms, died yesterday, the government newspaper, Izvestia, said today.

Mr. Skryabin, whose awards included five Orders of Lenin, was a member of the Soviet Academy



Leo G. Carroll

of Sciences as well as numerous foreign scientific groups, including American, British, French and West German associations.

Walter (Turk) Broda

TORONTO, Oct. 18 (NYT)—Walter (Turk) Broda, 56, who retired in 1952 after 14 years as a star goalie for the Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League, died last night after suffering a heart seizure.

The native of Brandon, Manitoba, who turned professional with the Detroit Red Wings in 1935 and was bought by the Maple Leafs the next year, allowed the fewest goals of any NHL goalie in 1941 and 1948.

Joachim Goldenstein

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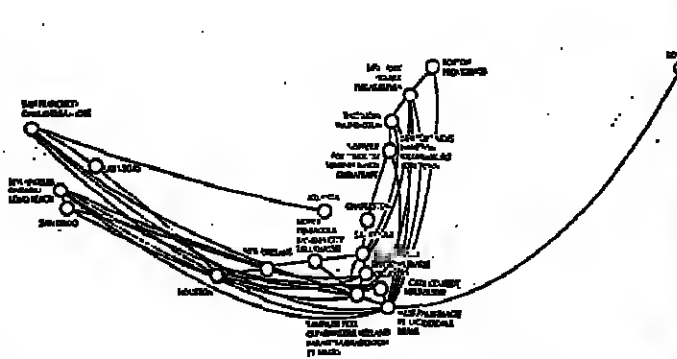
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I'm Marisa.

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A lot of people think a trip from Europe to the States has to mean a trip through congested New York. But there's a better way. I'll fly you from London to Miami. I fly nonstop every day.

And in Miami, I've got great connections across the Sunshine States of America. Florida, New Orleans, Houston, California. Even the Caribbean. And Latin America. Fly me.



Fly Marisa. Fly National Airlines.

London: 81 Piccadilly, W. 1. (01-629 8272); Paris: 102 Champs Elysees, 75-Paris 8. (225 6475/256 2577); Frankfurt: Wiesenhüttenstrasse 26, 6 Frankfurt/Main. (232101); Rome: Via Bissolati 54, Rome 00184. (478-030). National honours American Express, Barclaycard, Carte Blanche, Diner's Club, UATP, and cash.

More Bombings In Argentina But No Victims Listed

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 18 (AP)—Scores of bombs exploded throughout Argentina yesterday in observance of a Peronist anniversary, but there were no reports of further casualties.

Two victims of a bombing Monday at the Sheraton Hotel in Buenos Aires remained in serious condition. Two separate Peronist organizations claimed in telephone calls to have set the bomb in a room on the hotel's 22d floor.

Patricia Trakas, 30, of Milton, Mass., was still in critical condition, but doctors said Gerald Miller, 35, of West Vancouver, Canada, was out of danger although still in serious condition. A wife was killed.

The Montoneros and the Revolutionary Armed Forces each claimed responsibility for the bombing. Yesterday was the anniversary of a huge rally in 1945 that started dictator Juan D. Peron's rise to power. The military overthrew him in 1955 and he now lives in exile in Madrid, but the Peronist movement is still the largest political faction in Argentina.

Traditional SCOTCH with age appeal

HOUSE OF LORDS

8 years old

Crowned Lion



gold clip with emeralds
and diamonds \$ 640

exclusivity

JEAN ÉTÉ

Jeweller-Watchmaker
70, fg St-Honoré - PARIS
Anj. 12-33

THEATER

Yevtushenko's First Play

By Donald Armour

MOSCOW, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—The first stage work by poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko, which opened here Monday night, re-enacts the assassinations of John and Robert Kennedy in a satire on the United States.

The shooting of Martin Luther King is also featured in the work, called "Under the Skin of the Statue of Liberty" whose recurring theme is violence.

The Siberian poet, who has himself brushed with Communist authority for criticisms of the Soviet way of life, is popularly known in the West as a Soviet "angry young man" of a decade ago.

His new work is being presented by Moscow's most avant-garde

producer, Yuri Lyubimov, at the controversial Taganka Theater. It is not really a play in the conventional sense—no Taganka Theater productions are—but a mixture of pantomime and sketches interspersed with startling scene effects such as flashing strobeoscope lights distorting the appearance of moving bodies, and wailing, off-stage sirens.

Mr. Yevtushenko, 39, who has visited the United States, himself took a bow from an enthusiastic audience. The Taganka Theater is especially popular with young people, so there was a wild press for tickets.

The two-hour extravaganza has a cast of "American student demonstrators" and "white-helmeted police" who occasionally attack them with nightsticks.

Dr. Spock

Students imitate Dr. Benjamin Spock, the anti-Vietnam war activist, and re-enact the murder of the Mexican rebel Pancho Villa. This scene contains an ambiguous line which an audience here could interpret as a criticism of conditions at home: "The bureaucrat survives even through the revolution."

The final scene re-enacts the Crucifixion. Christ is impaled on a mock-up of the Iron Curtain of Cold War years.

The theme is safely within the fold of conventional Soviet attitudes at a time of continued crackdown against liberalism and outspokenness in the arts.

A similar evening of satire

Yevgeny Yevtushenko, whose first stage work is on view in Moscow.

NYT



Students imitate Dr. Benjamin Spock, the anti-Vietnam war activist, and re-enact the murder of the Mexican rebel Pancho Villa. This scene contains an ambiguous line which an audience here could interpret as a criticism of conditions at home: "The bureaucrat survives even through the revolution."

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (UPI).—This is how critics rate new stage productions in New York:

"Oh Coward!" a musical comedy revue with words and lyrics by Sir Noel Coward, devised and directed by Roderick Cook, drew favorable reports from four critics.

Mel Gussow, *The New York Times*, calls it "a modest, thoroughly diverting evening in the company of a master word-smith... This is a musical evening in which the lyrics point the way." A "high-ho ambience of other days (that) is evoked with taste and charm," reports William Glover of the Associated Press.

In the *New York Post*, Richard Watts Jr. describes the evening as "superbly entertaining." Douglas Watt, of the *Daily News*, says, "There are no dull moments."

All of the many songs are a pleasure to listen to and the result is a worthy tribute to one of the great men of the modern theater. Cook, Jamie Ross and Barbara Cason make up the cast

strongly influenced by the East German theater of the late Communist dramatist Bertolt Brecht. However, he has been openly criticized by the party here for his politically controversial satires.

The Play is at the New Theater

"Right You Are If You Think You Are" a Roundabout Theater

republican company production of the Pirandello play, received a guarded welcome in *The Times*.

However, "my reservations regarding the production itself are mild," says *The Times*. Clive Barnes says in *The Times*, Eric Bentley's translation, used here, has "just the right primped and provincial seediness to it."

However, Gene Feist's staging "misses the mystery torpeding the commences. This aspect of Pirandello resembles Harold Pinter, the subtlet must always be allowed to glisten through. Also, the acting only occasionally looked into the play."

"Lady Audley's Secret," a musical adapted by Douglas Seale from the novel by Mary Elizabeth Braddon, with music by George Goehring, lyrics by John Kuntz, failed to please several critics. Clive Barnes of *The Times* calls

WAVERLEY ROOT
A History of Brie and of France

BRIE is one of the world's greatest cheeses—the greatest, indeed, in the opinion of the ambassadors gathered at the 1814-1815 Congress of Vienna. It has been present throughout the history of France.

In 774, according to Einhard de Saint-Gall, Charlemagne stopped at the Priory of Ruell in Brie, where he was served a cheese memorable enough to record his appreciation of it. It was not necessarily the same as the Brie of today, but it is not improbable that it was; Brie is a natural cheese, which undergoes a minimum of manipulation in its making; it may very well have been manufactured a thousand years ago much as it is today.

Finally it was able to the Brie de Meaux thought to be the ancestor of the others.

In 1217 Blanche of Navarre, countess of Champagne, sent to Philippe-Auguste 200 cheeses from Provins, where Brie is still made today. Fine cheeses were esteemed gifts in those times, and Brie must have been among the most welcome, for by the 14th century,

the assertion that "the best cheeses are those of Brie" had become an accepted commonplace. In December, 1407, Charles d'Orléans, father of Louis XII, ordered Brie cheeses for New Year's presents, most of them for feminine friends, in appropriate cases accompanied by madrigals of his own composition, for Charles was a poet as well as a prince. One ran:

Sweetheart, accept from me
Chosen with love, this Brie.
From Meaux to tell thee how
Unhappy I am now
Because thou art not here.
I languish so, my dear,
I cannot eat; this Brie
I therefore sacrifice to thee.

If all the poems which accompanied his gifts were in this vein, he must have been a busy man. The order he placed was for 240 cheeses.

Rebels

A century or so later, Rabelais wrote that it was "Brie cheeses which Gargantua sent to his parents to give them pleasure."

Henri IV included Brie in the supper he ordered for his gallant rendez-vous; did his first wife, Marguerite de Valois, when the Grand Condé broke the siege of Rocroi by the Spanish in 1643, he celebrated the victory by a banquet which included Brie.

Its praises were sung at about this time by the poet Marc-Antoine Girard de Saint-Amant, who, it is true, was interested in cheese ("the gentle marmalade of Bacchus," he called it) chiefly because it abetted the swilling of wine. He was a drunkard who, in the roistering Parisian Confraternity of Monosyllables, had been allotted the nickname of "Fat."

When he immoderately wrote a poem called "The Guzzler," that became his name for the public. He composed a lengthy ode in praise of Brie, which he described, as food, for a king: "Blessed be the land of Brie," one of its verses went.

"Point-Evêque, fall to the rear! Auvergne and Milan, run away and hide! Only Brie deserves to have its glory inscribed in gold."

The celebrated musketeers of the same century appreciated this cheese, if we may judge from a jingle which represents them after a hearty meal, as making away shamelessly with the leftover Brie, washed down with Burgundy wine:

Après repas corsé
resquillément assés vergogne
Tout ce qui restait de Brie
arrosé de Bourgogne.

When Louis XV's queen, Marie Leszczyńska, devised her own pastry-shell filling, thus giving it the name it has borne ever since, *bouchée à la reine*, the queen's mouthful, she put Brie cheese in it.

The next king, Louis XVI, tried to escape from the growing storm of the Revolution; his coach was intercepted at Varennes, where, furnished by his adventure, he asked a local grocer named Sausse for a piece of Brie. He—the king, not the grocer—was returned to the guillotine, but Brie, favorite of the nobility though it was, escaped proscription. "The cheese of Brie," a certain Citizen Lavalade, exclaimed, "loved by rich and poor alike, preached equality before it was suspected that that was possible."

Napoleon was not a gourmet and is not on record as an eater of Brie, but his overthrow set the scene for the greatest public triumph of this cheese. It occurred during the Congress of Vienna, called to rebuild the map of Europe which Napoleon had considerably revised. During the gay session, Metternich got into a gastronomic conversation with the Count of Viel-Castel and the talk turned to cheese. Talky and happy, he asserted that there is no cheese but Brie. (He knew something about that, having preserved for himself the entire output of the farm of Brieuxville, in the Brie district.) Metternich organized a competition on the spot, inviting all the ambassadors to the congress to have sent the best cheeses of their respective countries. There were 52 cheeses displayed and presented by a Brie made by a farmer of Villers named Babin. The ambassadors unanimously voted Brie "the king of cheeses."

In our own century, the French humorist Georges Courteline was known for his fondness of Brie and his skill in choosing the best

cheese, while the poet Rnoul Fonchon wrote:

Ainsi l'habitant de la Brie
Traîne de saloperie
Tel fromage que vous
nommez.

Jurant sur les saintes images
Que sur tous les meilleurs
fromages

Prévoit celui de Coulommiers.
(So the inhabitants of Brie will describe as nasty! Any cheese you may name! Swearing by all this is holy! This Brie! The best cheese! (The Brie of Coulommiers reigns.)

Brie is, of course, a place name designating a region that straddles the old provinces of the Ile-de-France and Champagne, so there is a Brie française and Brie champenoise. In France up to now at least, Brie cheese always comes from the Brie region; but its legal definition fixed by the international convention of Stresa in 1951, do not restrict that name to cheese from that area. There is a legal right to use the name elsewhere providing the maker conforms to the characteristics of the cheese established by the agreement, as in addition displays prominently on its label the name of the country of origin. Thus the Brie, Denmark and the Brie of Illinois (not much is made of the latter have a legal right to use the name, since these cheeses share the nature of the parent cheese of France.

Brie is made of whole cow's milk which is allowed to ferment at low temperature. It is not pressed so its flesh is creamy and soft. The surface is covered with a white mold (except for the Brie de Meaux which includes, or at least did include in the day when natural ferments did it work, the mold from which penicillin is derived. The taste smooth and delicious, in which a hint of hazelnut can be detected.

Brie has not suffered too much from its recent industrialization retaining most of its fine flavor even under mass production (though there is a tendency to salt it too heavily so that it keeps better), but connoisseurs swear nevertheless by Brie *fermier*, made by individual farmers, which, alas, is becoming rarer and more rare. An advantage of industrially produced Brie is that, at least from the marketing standpoint, is uniformly. Individual mass-produced cheeses offer no unpleasant surprises and no pleasant ones either. Brie cheese fanciers delight in the variety of flavors produced by different small producers on their own farms, the result of individual techniques in aging and handling and of different combinations of natural ferments.

The major casualty of industrialization has been the cheese which won the crown at the Congress of Vienna. This was a Brie de Nangis, and officially it no longer exists; but if you pot around in its region, you will have the luck to stumble upon one of the few farmers who still makes a cheese or two for his self; these do not reach the market. The reason this cheese cannot be reproduced on the commercial scale is that it is smaller than most of the Brie de Meaux, round "bûches" also 10 inches in diameter. Sometimes the milk is enriched with cream, which has given it the nickname of "velvet" Brie (don't confuse it with Coulommiers, cream cheese made in the same region). Then comes the oldest, disks smaller but thicker than those of Brie de Meaux. These are others, but they are of less importance.

Rich in enzymes, Brie stimulates the action of the gastric juices. Thus it is not simply a extra superlative course in meal, but a useful aid to digestion. It can hardly be recommended, however, for keeping it weight down. It contains 50 percent fat, about 18 percent of albumin. One hundred grams (a little more than a fifth of a pound) provides from 320 to 325 calories.

Nowadays it is the Brie de Meaux which is considered the classic Brie. It is the largest size and the most complete ripened. After that comes Brie de Coulommiers, usually in size smaller than that of the Brie de Meaux, round "bûches" also 10 inches in diameter. Sometimes the milk is enriched with cream, which has given it the nickname of "velvet" Brie (don't confuse it with Coulommiers, cream cheese made in the same region). Then comes the oldest, disks smaller but thicker than those of Brie de Meaux. These are others, but they are of less importance.

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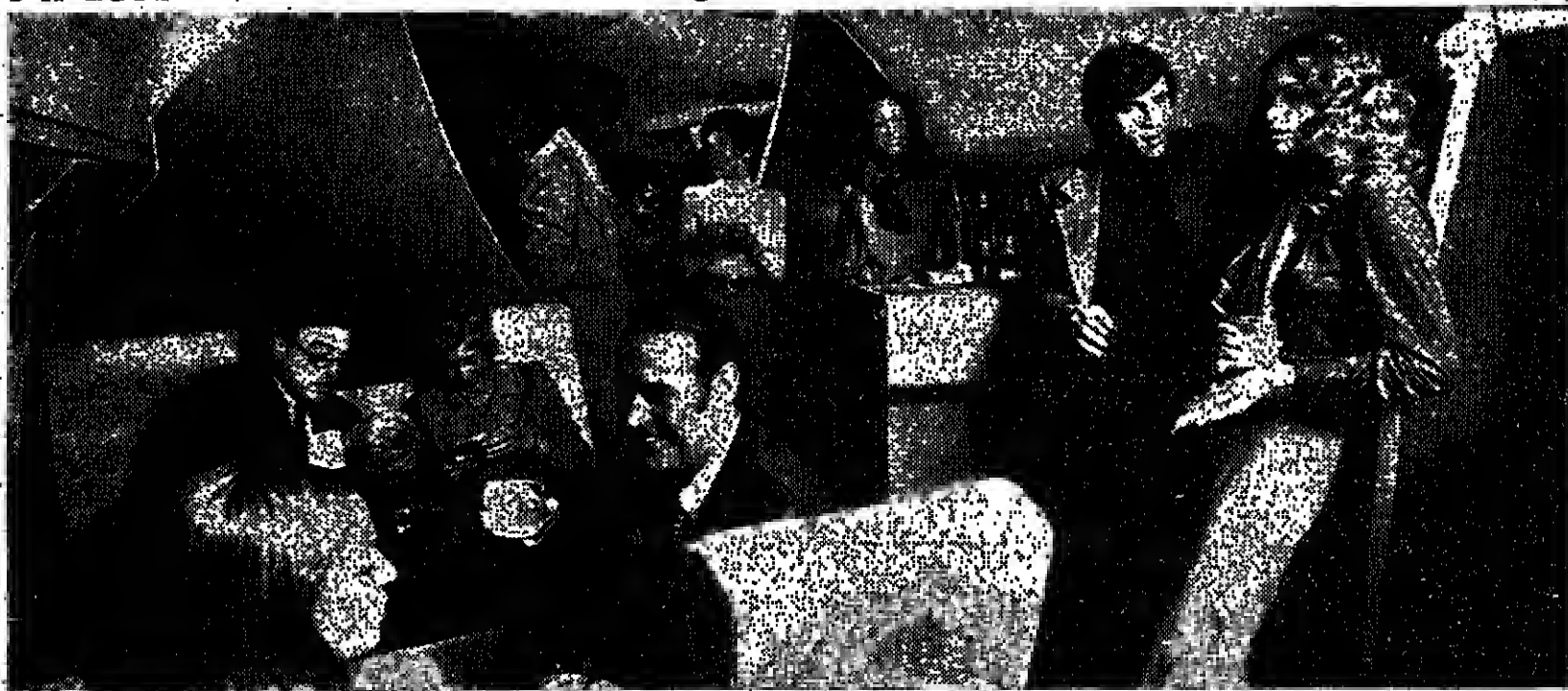
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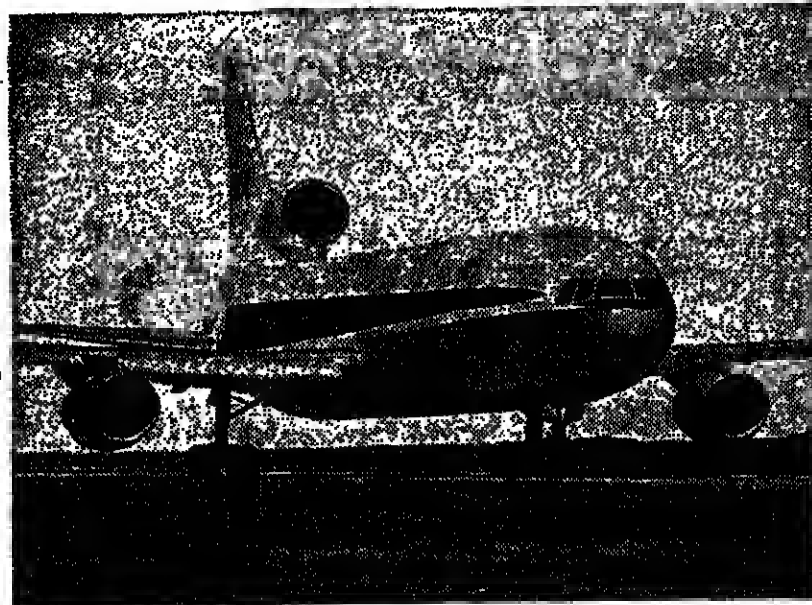
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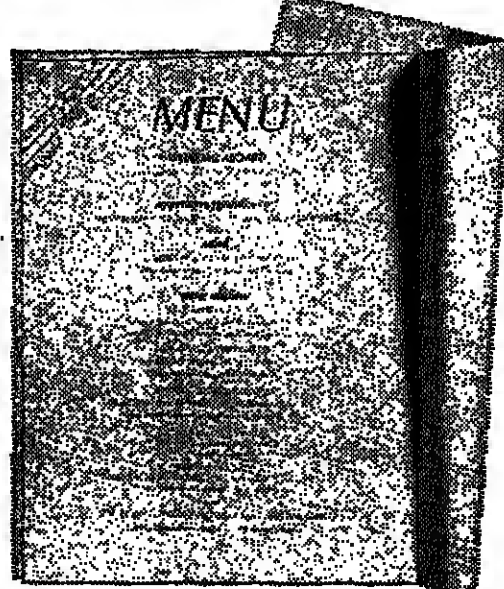
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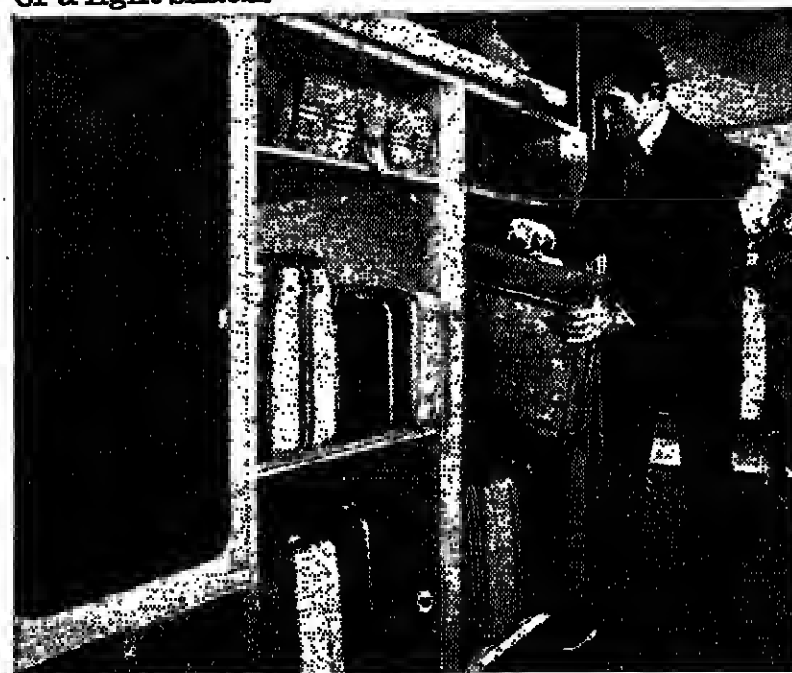
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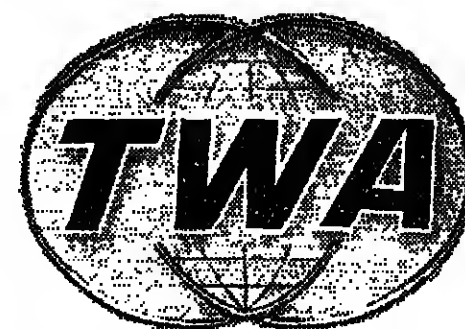
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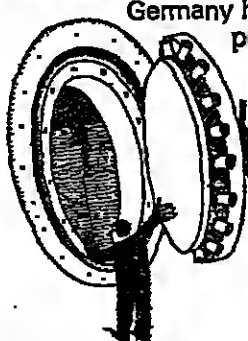

In addition, we have a "special relationship" with no less than 800 universal savings banks and their more than 15 000 local branches, dotted all over the country. With a nationwide link-up like that, we can keep you in constant touch with whatever you need to know.

Find out more

If you'd like another string of good reasons for getting to know us, contact us directly at the address below. Or ask your own bankers to put you in touch with the Westdeutsche Landesbank.

**Westdeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale** 56 Friedrichstrasse,
4 Duesseldorf, West Germany

a growing force in international banking

WA 3772 E

Chances are you've already noted our name — even if you find it a mouthful to remember — because the Westdeutsche Landesbank of Germany has become increasingly prominent on the international underwriting scene.

When there's new capital to be raised, in Germany or abroad, we're good people to come to. Because we know all the right people to go to. And we get quick results, setting a rare pace in placing new issues. Our clients like this. If you are active in the secondary market, then you'll almost certainly know us. Because the Westdeutsche Landesbank plays an important

fixed interest rates are available to customers anywhere in the world. And if you have business interests in Germany, we can help you in all kinds of ways. We're very strategically placed, with our head offices in the Ruhr — the bustling centre of Germany's industry.

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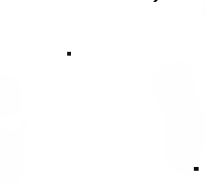

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One of the biggest banks

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We happen to be very big on service, too. Our famous long term credit facilities, running over 10 or even 15 years at



WL-3772 E

American Stock Exchange Trading

-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds									
High	Low	Div.	in \$	100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg	High	Low	Div.	in \$	100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg	High	Low	Div.	in \$	100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg	High	Low	Div.	in \$	100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg
24.2	24.1	1.00	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	24.2	24.1	1.00	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	24.2	24.1	1.00	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	24.2	24.1	1.00	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

International Stock Indexes

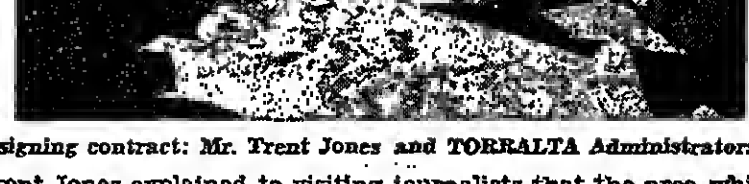
	1973			
	Test.	Prev.	High	Low
m	127.60	128.18	134.20	86.41
.....	151.19	150.82	153.52	131.88
.....	143.85	144.60	140.68	128.99
.....	486.10	486.20	543.60	461.66
.....	208.40	208.23	227.95	198.77
.....	48.30	48.21	49.73	43.78
.....	128.18	128.50	149.90	100.11
.....	579.18	578.05	636.31	490.11
.....	337.56	324.93	338.45	198.99
.....	444.32	440.08	449.06	271.23
.....	409.40	488.70	424.90	347.11
(a) old.				

هکذا

[illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Europe

200 Cdn Int Prov \$ 12 1/4 12 1/4 12 1/4 + 1/4
 200 Combus. M \$ 1 1/4 1 1/4 1 1/4 + 1/4
 200 Can. Bldg \$ 1 1/4 1 1/4 1 1/4 + 1/4
 200 Dom. Text \$ 2 1/4 2 1/4 2 1/4 + 1/4
 200 Fnd. Col \$ 1 1/4 1 1/4 1 1/4 + 1/4
 1575 G&W Mfrs 400 400 400 +15
 200 Imasco \$ 2 1/4 2 1/4 2 1/4 + 1/4
 175 Iweco \$ 2 1/4 2 1/4 2 1/4 + 1/4
 125 Molson A \$ 2 1/4 2 1/4 2 1/4 + 1/4
 454 MH Trust \$ 2 1/4 2 1/4 2 1/4 + 1/4
 401 Phoebe C 70 70 70
 1145 Power Co \$ 12 1/4 12 1/4 12 1/4 + 1/4
 10271 Price Co \$ 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4 + 1/4
 200 SSP Ltd \$ 12 12 12 + 1/4
 12345 Rapid Data \$ 12 1/4 12 1/4 12 1/4 + 1/4
 200 Roland A \$ 1/4 1/4 1/4
 2000 Royal Bldg \$ 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4 + 1/4
 100 Royal Trust \$ 4 1/4 4 1/4 4 1/4 + 1/4
 2100 S. L. Calum 110 95 92 - 5
 80 Steinberg A & \$ 2 1/4 2 1/4 2 1/4 + 1/4
 250 Unican Secs \$ 1/4 1/4 1/4
 545 Zellers \$ 17 1/2 17 1/2 - 1/4
 Total sales 1,438,800 shares.



While signing contract: Mr. Trent Jones and TORREALTA Administrators.

Mr. Trent Jones explained to visiting journalists that the area, which was chosen for this project, with its dunes and pinewoods, is quite similar to the area in Scotland where the game of golf was born. "We are truly going to be able to construct one of the finest golf courses in the world, profiting from the spectacular conditions of the local area," he added.

This notice is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these securities for sale or as a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities, but appears solely for purposes of information.

NEW ISSUE October 4, 1972

\$60,000,000

The Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board

7.65% Bonds, Series 3A

Dated October 15, 1972 Due October 15, 1997

Payable in United States Dollars.

Guaranteed unconditionally as to principal, premium, if any, and interest by

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

The First Boston Corporation	Salomon Brothers	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith	Wood Gundy
<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>
A. E. Ames & Co.	Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.	The Dominion Securities Corporation	Goldman, Sachs & Co.
<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>
Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.	Lehman Brothers	McLeod, Young, Weir,	Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>
Richardson Securities, Inc.	Smith, Barney & Co.	White, Weld & Co.	Dean Witter & Co.
<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>
Bache & Co.	E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.	W. H. Morton & Co.	Reynolds Securities Inc.
<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>
Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.	Bell, Gounilock & Company	Burnham & Company Inc.	
<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	
Burns Bros. & Denton, Inc.	Equitable Canada	Fry Mills Spence Inc.	Gairdner & Company
<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Limited</small>
Greenshields & Co Inc	Harris & Partners Inc.	Hayden Stone Inc.	W. E. Hutton & Co.
<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc.	Midland Canadian Corporation	Nesbitt Thomson Securities, Inc.	
<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	
Paribas Corporation	Pitfield, Mackay & Co., Inc.	R. W. Pressprich & Co.	L. F. Rothschild & Co.
<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>
F. S. Smithers & Co., Inc.	Bacon, Whipple & Co.	Robert W. Baird & Co.	Ball, Burge & Kraus
<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>
William Blair & Company	Blunt Ellis & Simmons	J. C. Bradford & Co.	Dain, Kalman & Quail
<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>
Elkins, Morris, Stroud & Co.	McDonald & Company	Moore, Leonard & Lynch,	The Ohio Company
<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>
Prescott, Merrill, Turben & Co.	Rauscher Pierce Securities Corporation	Sheffy Cullom Davis & Co.	
<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	
Kormendi, Byrd Brothers, Inc.	McMaster Hutchinson & Co.	Stone & Youngberg	
<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	<small>Incorporated</small>	

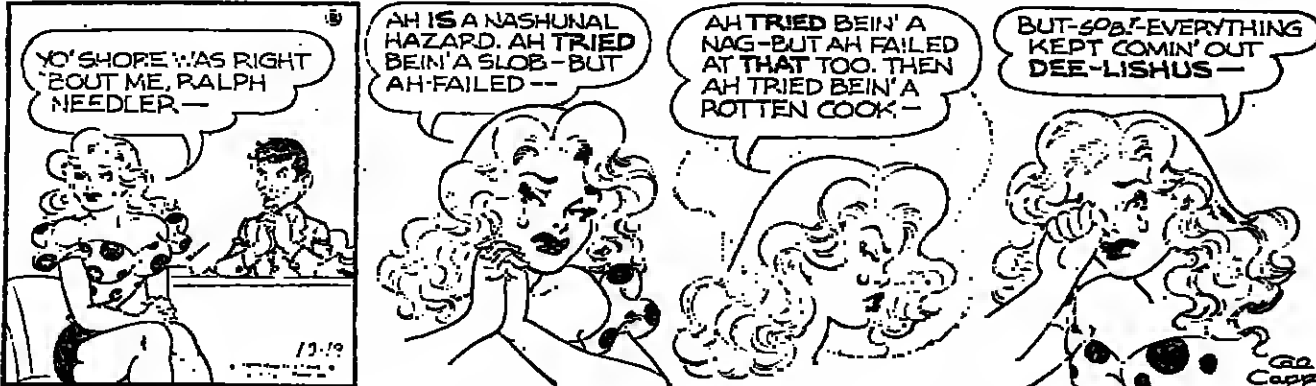
PEANUTS



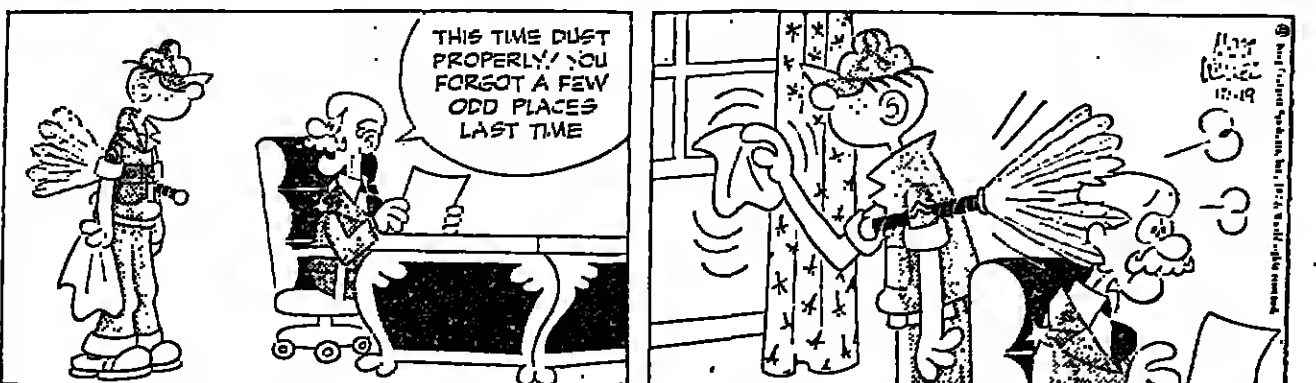
B.C.



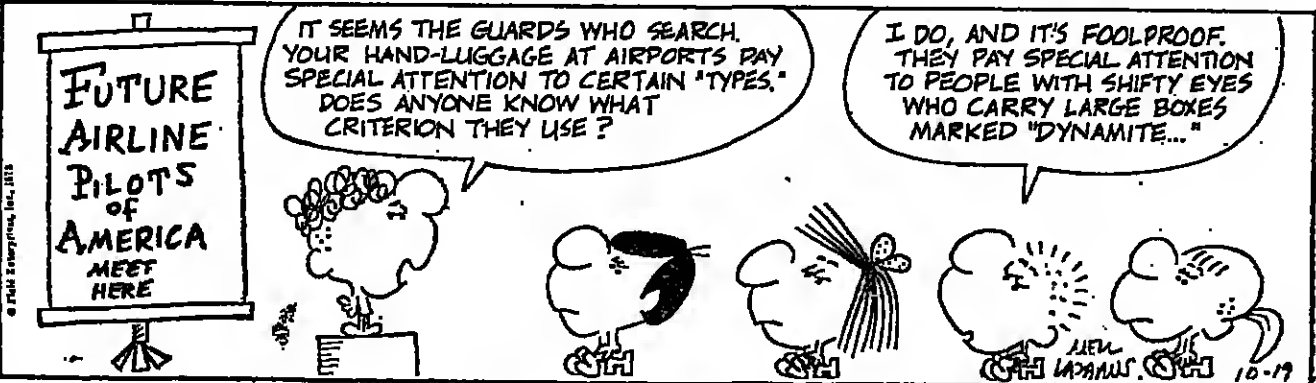
L.I.L. ABNER



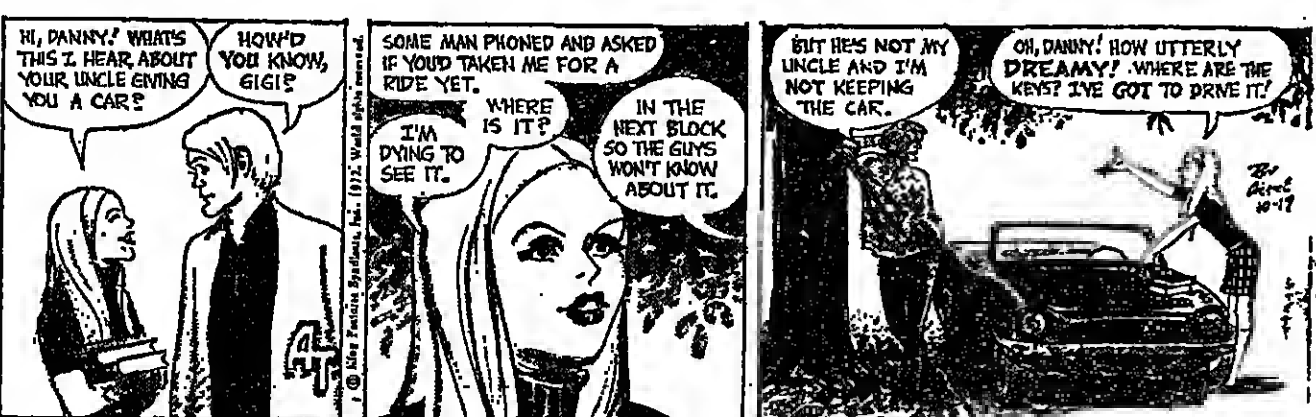
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



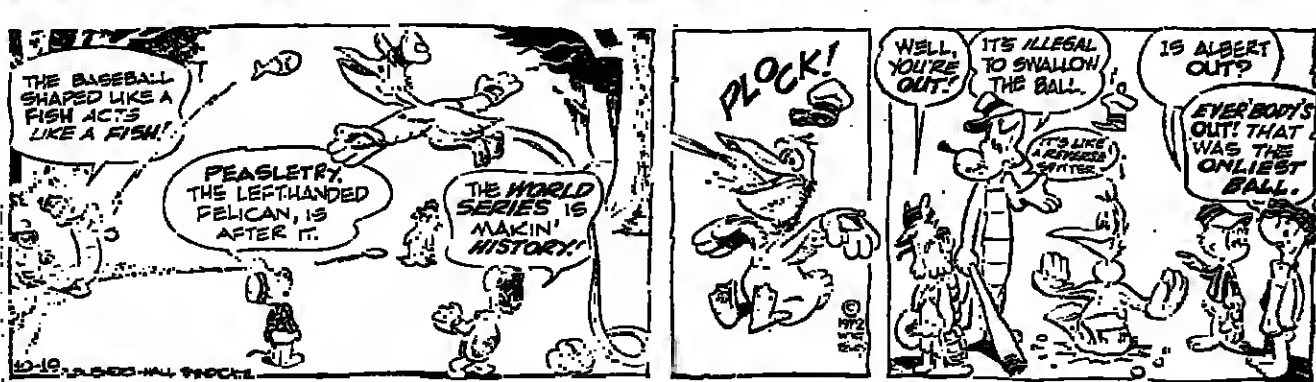
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The unusual no-trump promising length in the minor suits is well known, but some of its more sophisticated applications are marked "for experts only." An example occurred in the diagramed deal.

East opened a subminimum hand with one spade and thereafter held his peace. South made a jump overall to three clubs, and the expert bid of four no-trump was passed around to him.

In light of the previous three-club bid, four no-trump could not be Blackwood. Nor could it be a natural bid. The message conveyed was: "I have a very long club suit and a second suit somewhere else. You can guess that this is diamonds, since I would have doubled originally if I held hearts."

North correctly interpreted this "unusual unusual" no-trump, and converted to five clubs when West doubled. West doubled again, expecting to beat the contract by at least two tricks. Even with all four hands in view it is not easy

NORTH (D)

8745

KQJ52

63

Q5

WEST EAST

10962 AKQJ5

A1087 943

KJ7 952

K6 52

SOUTH

5

AQ1084

AJ109743

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North East South West

Pass 1 3 4 4

Pass Pass 4 N.T. Dble.

5 5 Pass Pass Dble.

Pass Pass Pass

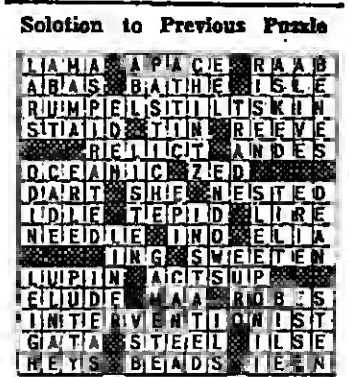
West led the spade ten.

to see how five clubs can go down, but West found a brilliant sacrificial maneuver that was the only way to beat the contract.

The opening spade lead was ruffed by South, who led his singleton heart at the second trick. West made the right play by putting up the ace, and noted that his partner played the three, the lowest possible card.

East's heart play showed an odd number of cards in the suit, so West could work out the distribution. South's bidding was not consistent with the possession of three small hearts, so his distribution must be 5-1-5-7. With six-six in the minor suits South would have bid an unusual two no-trump at once or bid diamonds before clubs.

West played a second spade for South to ruff, and the crucial moment arrived when the declarer led the trump ten at the fourth trick. West played low, correctly seeing that long-term strategy required him to sacrifice his trump trick, and when the queen won in the dummy the declarer was helpless. He discarded two diamonds on dummy's heart winners, and tried the diamond finesse. When West won the queen with the king he returned the club king to kill dummy's queen, and the diamond jack provided the setting trick.



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOAKE

KULCC

DENCUF

SITMIF



Yesterday's Jumble: LITHE PRIZE BRUTAL CAJOLE

Answer: What shape is a kiss?—ELLIPTICAL ("a lip tickle")

BOOKS

THE NEW CHASTITY

And Other

Arguments Against Women's Liberation

By Midge Decker. Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, 138 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

KILL the head, and you don't have to worry about the body. So goes the argument of the knockout puncher in the boxing ring, and so goes the hidden premise of writer and editor (and wife and mother) Midge Decker's second book, "The New Chastity and Other Arguments Against Women's Liberation." And because of this underlying premise, it doesn't matter greatly whether or not one agrees with her provocative conclusions that the women's liberation movement is a childish in its abomination of housework, b) maidenly (and accommodating to both masturbation and lesbianism) in its attitudes toward heterosexual intercourse, c) irresponsible in its rejection of traditional marriage, and d) fundamentally life-denying in its antagonism to childbirth in the form that we have known it for some three millennia. Because of this premise, it does not really matter whether or not one questions certain of Miss Decker's assumptions about the "Way of Life." Such as, for instance, her assertion, "For a man, sex is an attainment like the other attainments of his life... it is indeed often felt by him to be paradigmatic of them: each incident of potency in bed providing some intestinal reassurance of his adequacy to deal with the world outside it."

Whereas in the case of a woman, "it likes sex, does not mind it, or positively hates it, that which is basically required of her in its proper fulfillment will be the same and will present her—whatever complaints and claims of need she has lately been encouraged to give utterance to—with no difficulty... Regardless of the level of her potency... her performance will be just as successfully realized."

Because of Miss Decker's premise, it does not even matter if one finds her line of argument absurd. There is really no point in protesting the fact that she has lumped together into a single point of view, and ignored completely, the instrumental differences among such varied spokeswomen as Simone de Beauvoir, Betty Friedan, Kate Millet, Germaine Greer, Caroline Bird, Shulamith Firestone, Robin Morgan, Gloria Steinem, Juliet Mitchell, and others. It is ultimately a waste of time to point out that against this counterproductive collective point of view Miss Decker has opposed nothing but her personal beliefs unsupported by statistics, samplings of outside opinion, or even testimony concerning how she came to feel the way she does. Or that she has presented her beliefs, in the sections that attempt to rebut this spurious aggregate view, in a prose style so ponderous and musclebound in its internal logic, so lacking in personal character and the rhythms of the human heartbeat, that one would think from a superficial glance that her personal feelings had nothing to do with her arguments.

Thus, significant as these points may be in a paragraph—

Even Miss Decker herself admits as much when in the passage in her entire book she acknowledges the impact of the movement. "No women are far from having attained a full parity of opportunity. No doubt they have been encouraged to undertake the practice of certain professions. No doubt are in many instances paid for the work they do than would be these are, hot issues of injustice that themselves not to the scale analyses of a life movement but to the part of a practical application pressure against wrongs (My italics.)"

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book

CROSSWORD

By Will H

ACROSS

1 Type of plane engine

7 Air-rifle fodder

10 Spanish Mrs.

13 Small space

14 Subtle quality

15 Barnyard dweller

16 Phon user

17 Sound defeat

19 What Oliver wanted

21 Sea bird

22 Coin for Louis XIV

24 Salesman's routes: Abbr.

25 den Linden

26 British M.P.

28 Common Latin abbr.

29 Grains for grinding

30 Dormancy

32 Scoops out again

34 Pretend

36 Chooses

38 Turning point

41 Parlor, bedroom and bath

43 Gawked

46 Pheasant nest:

48 Delay

49 Causing goose pimples

50 Land

52 Three, in Salerno

53 Chicago paper, for short

54 Turn away

56 Notes

58 Put one (film) in

61 Shame!

62 Marquette

63 Javanese skunk

64 Strike out

65 Doer: Suffix

66 Undermines

DOWN

1 Nuclear unit

2 Hero of "Exodus"

3 Uses a yardstick

4 Philippine island

5 Perfume resin

6 Cylindrical

7 Dentist's drills

8 Cheese

9 Actor Jaffe

10 Polo and dress

11 Currying agent

12 Inflammation

14 Immediately

18 Crescent

20 Bishops' caps

22 Trains to the Loop

23 Soft drink

25 Eggs on

27 Portray

28 Hodges or Blas

31 Soup

33 Thirst

35 One of the East

37 Got the giggles

38 Common news-paper name

40 Carve

42 Look at

43 Depart

44 Chemical power

45 Up and about

47 Stand for

50 On one's toes

51 Thrifty one

54 Salutations

55 End: Prefix

57 Campus in Tro N. Y.

59 Lyric poem

60 Greek letters

